



Borough of Chard  
1968



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
CREWKERNE,  
SOMERSET.

A. M. McCALL, V.R.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.



B O R O U G H   O F   C H A R D

ANNUAL REPORT

of

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the year ended 31st. December, 1968



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PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

Medical Officer of Health

A. M. McCall, V.R.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health

D.V. Hague, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

Public Health Inspector

D. H. Till, D.S.C., M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Assistant Public Health Inspector

J. Hill, M.A.P.H.I.

Clerk to Medical Officer

Miss Y. Michael, M.A.

Health Visitors

Mrs. E. G. Major, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Miss J.D. Ralston, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.F.N.

Miss G. E. Slocombe, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Miss D.M. Young, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

(Retired March, 1968)

Miss B. Edmunds S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. (From July, 1968)

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To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Chard

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for 1968.

It was a healthy year in Chard and little infectious disease was notified.

However, the Public Health Committee had to deal with many difficult problems. Trouble was experienced throughout the year at the sewage works and the matter was not resolved during the period under review.

Complaints of delay in the admission of non-acute surgical cases to hospital caused the Council concern.

There was a considerable increase in the amount of routine public health inspection. This was made possible by the joint appointment of an Additional Public Health Inspector with the Urban District Council of Ilminster.

I am, Mr. Mayor and Councillors,

Your obedient Servant,

A.M. McCall

Medical Officer of Health





## SECTION A

### Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area

Population Seven thousand and thirty was the mid-year population for 1968 as estimated by the Registrar General, giving a population density of six per acre. The rateable value increased to £275,943 and the penny rate to £1,040

Birth Rate The corrected Birth Rate for 1968 was 21.6 which was above the national average of 16.9 per thousand population. Out of a total of 136 births, ten were illegitimate.

Death Rate The corrected Death Rate for the year was 11.5. The comparable national figure was 11.9. per thousand population. In Appendix A, Table 3 I have given a list of the causes of death. There were thirty-two deaths due to heart disease, nineteen being coronary heart disease almost equally divided between men and women. Twenty-nine people died of "strokes", again equally divided between men and women. There were twenty-four deaths due to cancer, four being lung cancer.

Throughout this century there has been a decline in the mortality rates of all age groups. The decline is, of course, less in the older age groups. A number of factors have helped: improved public health services, advances in medical diagnosis and treatment and the widespread use of antibiotics in recent years. Quite as important has been the great improvement in living standards. Poor housing and working conditions and inadequate nutrition predispose to and cause disease. The poverty of many people in the past created a barrier to effective treatment.

Although mortality rates for all causes of death have declined the rates for certain diseases have increased, heart diseases and cancer being the most notable. Coronary heart disease has increased in all age groups and in middle-aged men it is by far the largest single cause of death. Although the exact cause of the disease is not known, certain factors appear to increase the risk, these include cigarette smoking, obesity and inactivity. Cigarette smoking remains as popular as ever, obesity is widespread and people who take active exercise get fewer every year. Only half of all patients survive their first heart attack and the majority who die do so within the hour.

The incidence of cancer of the lung continues to rise, particularly in middle-aged women. The cause of cancer is not yet known but the association of cigarette smoking and lung cancer is well known. The prognosis for persons with lung cancer is not good. Five years is an optimistic estimate. It therefore would seem prudent to adopt a mode of life which would at least not predispose towards these two killers.

Maternal Mortality There were no maternal deaths in 1968.

Stillbirths There were three stillbirths, giving a stillbirth rate of 22 per thousand total births.

Infant Mortality There were three deaths of infants under four weeks of age, two due to prematurity and one due to congenital heart disease.

Social Habits The cost of living continued to rise despite the freezing of wages commenced in 1966.

A message from the Minister of Housing and Local Government was considered by the Council at their January monthly meeting. The message indicated the necessity to secure a substantial surplus in the Country's balance of payments. This meant a reduction in the resources which would otherwise have been available for personal living standards and standards of public service. This set the tempo for the whole of 1968.



## SECTION B

### General Provision of Health Services in the Area

The Somerset County Council, as local health authority, continued to provide and administer the local health services within the Borough,

The child welfare clinic was held twice a month and details of attendances are shown in Appendix B, Table 1.

Immunisation continued to be given at the clinic and also by private practitioners whose records were transferred to the computer at County Hall during the year.

Following receipt of the Ministry Circular concerning measles vaccination, the County Medical Officer arranged to make vaccine available to general practitioners for the children at risk between the ages of 4 - 7 years. No measles vaccine was used in the child welfare clinic.

The speech therapist held a clinic one day each week during the year. The demand for this service continued and there was a waiting list.

A complaint concerning the ambulance service was fully investigated and a satisfactory explanation was received. Arising from this the Council considered the possibility of voluntary organisations supplementing the County services but on investigation this was found to be impracticable.

The Infants' School, as was anticipated, became very crowded indeed and admissions had to be delayed until after the age of five years. The County provided a hatted classroom as a temporary measure and the building of a second school incorporating an infant department was commenced in the Avishayes area.

The Council received complaints of delay in admission to hospital of surgical cases in the town. This matter was taken up with the Taunton Hospital Management Committee who stated that although emergency cases were admitted without delay, the waiting list was sorted into priorities and undoubtedly routine cases did have to wait a considerable time, often between six months and a year and, in some cases for one or two years. The matter was further referred to the S. W. Regional Hospital Board who expressed concern at the size of the waiting list in the Taunton area but there was no simple single answer to the problem, compounded as it was to questions relating to beds, staff and facilities. The Board were actively considering the provision of additional operating facilities at Taunton. When these were provided it would be of some assistance in reducing the long waiting list but they stated that the long-term answer lay in the establishment of new district hospitals and an increase in medical staff.

## SECTION C

### Prevention and Control over Infectious Diseases and Other Diseases

Details of infectious diseases notified are shown in Appendix C, Table 1.

As has already been stated, routine immunisations continued throughout the year and a new schedule of notifications came into operation on 1st. October.

I carried out my B.C.G. programme against tuberculosis in the spring. Children born in 1957 were offered vaccination. I vaccinated 94 at the Secondary Modern School, 10 at Chard School and 13 at St. Gilda's Convent.

The same arrangement for the examination of cervical smears, initiated in 1967, continued.

There was no visit of the Mass Radiography Unit to the town during the year.

The usual blood donor session was held and a record number of 198 donations was made.



Home Safety The Public Health Committee co-operated with the S.W. Area Committee of RoSPA and organised a "Return of Drugs" campaign from 20th. October to 2nd. November. The public response to this effort was encouraging and people took unwanted medicines to the local chemists.

## SECTION D

### Environmental Health Services

#### A. Sanitary Circumstances

Climatic Conditions In 1968 the weather was relatively mild but the summer disappointing with long periods of dull overcast conditions. In July, particularly, severe rain was experienced which caused flooding in the lower part of the town.

Water Supply The water supply from the Wessex Water Board was satisfactory in quality and quantity. All twenty-six samples examined in their laboratory were satisfactory and a further twenty-eight samples taken by the public health staff were also satisfactory.

A complaint concerning the supply was investigated by the Public Health Inspector and chemical examination showed that the complaint was the result of deterioration of galvanised supply pipes to the house, which were renewed.

The Council again considered the use of Crowshute for recreational purposes and, having failed to persuade the Wessex Water Board to alter their decision, forwarded a submission to the Parliamentary Commissioner on the matter of the use of land at Crowshute for recreational purposes, together with supporting documents in view of the urgent need to provide adequate playing space in an area traditionally associated with this use and in view of the short-fall in this type of land within the Borough.

Drainage and Sewage Disposal As I reported last year, trouble continued to be experienced with the effluent from the enlarged works. Samples submitted in January were satisfactory but unsatisfactory in March. In May and June difficulty was experienced in drying sludge and trouble was also experienced with the old filter about the same time. In July the heavy rains increased the intake to two million gallons per day which was far greater than the works were ever designed to receive. The poor effluent continued to give rise to concern and it was decided to seek an independent report on the matter from the Ministry of Technology (Water Pollution Research Laboratory). Their report indicated that the most likely factor causing the effluent to be of unsatisfactory quality was the faulty operation of the distributor on the old percolating filter (purchase of a new distributor had been authorised in June, 1967 but delivery was not anticipated until early 1969). The report pointed out that even with all the primary and secondary units in the works operating satisfactorily, it is unlikely that a standard of 15:15 could be met consistently without tertiary treatment of the effluent. General experience has shown that at works providing only secondary treatment, an effluent of better than 30:20 standard is not normally attainable throughout the year, and in many cases this standard is exceeded at times even when the plant is not overloaded, which confirms my opinion stated in a previous report.

Refuse Collection The Council continued to collect refuse by direct labour weekly and trade refuse was accepted at a standard charge. The pilot scheme for the paper bag system of collection continued.

Public Conveniences The public conveniences were well maintained but severe damage to the installations was repeatedly experienced. The male toilet at the Market Field was closed and demolished and the Council gave consideration to the provision of a replacement at a site to be selected.



Rodent Control The arrangement with Crewkerne and Ilminster Urban District Council's whereby a rodent operator is shared by ourselves and these two authorities, continued to work well. No heavy infestations occurred in the Borough during the year.

Swimming Baths The Secondary Modern School and Chard School have baths which are maintained by the staff of the respective schools.

Nuisances A variety of nuisances were reported to the Public Health Inspector during the year and dealt with promptly. A number of these concerned the spreading of blood on fields adjacent to the abattoir and eventually the Council were forced to seek an Injunction against the Company who gave an undertaking to suspend the practice for ten weeks. This time was subsequently extended.

#### B. Factories Act

Details of the inspections carried out by the Public Health Inspector are shown in Appendix D, Table 1.

#### C. Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act

There are 120 premises registered under this Act and ninety inspections were carried out.

Following the issue of a Ministry Memorandum, the Public Health Inspector reminded proprietors of food shops of the desirability of excluding dogs from the shops and publicity material was obtained and displayed.

#### D. Housing

The details are shown in Appendix D, Table 2, and they give a complete picture of the housing situation in Chard. The housing record of the Council in recent years is an excellent one and they completed a further forty-one houses in 1968 and at the end of the year a further forty-five were in process of erection. In addition, private enterprise completed sixty-one and a further seventy-three were being built. At the end of the year the 350 applicants for re-housing in January had been reduced to 284; this, despite the fact that a substantial number of people from outside the Borough had been re-housed.

#### E. Caravan Sites

There is now only one licensed caravan site and it is estimated that thirty-six occupants were caravan residents in 1968.

#### F. Inspection and Supervision of Food

Milk Milk sampling is carried out by the County Health Department. Some complaints were received during the autumn of the poor keeping quality of milk being retailed by one dealer. The bottling plant was situated outside the Borough so specific complaints were referred to the Medical Officer of the area in which the depot was located. Various explanations were put forward by the firm which were not acceptable and eventually an investigation of the plant traced the fault to bacteria in certain tanks of the bottle washing department and effective measures were taken to eliminate the offending organisms. It would appear that, despite the firm giving clear instructions to their staff, the rapid change-over of personnel sometimes allows human errors to interfere with the quality of their milk.

Ice-Cream There is one manufacturer/retailer and thirty premises are registered for the sale of pre-packed ice cream. Of the thirty-one samples submitted for examination, one fell into Grade 3, one into Grade 2 and the remainder were all Grade 1.

Meat The number of animals slaughtered at the abattoir continued at a high level and a total of 2,288 hours was spent on meat inspection by the staff in order to achieve 100% inspection. Details are shown in Appendix D Table 3.

Food Hygiene Regulations Regular inspection of premises where food is sold was carried out during the year and your Public Health Inspectors persuaded shop-keepers to achieve a high standard of hygiene. A survey of licensed premises was made and, following the serving of seventeen informal notices, a works programme was agreed with the brewers representative.



# APPENDIX A TABLE 1

Registrar General's estimate of population mid 1968	.....	7,030
No. of inhabited houses at the end of 1968 according to the Rate Book		2,575
Rateable Value	.....	£275,945
Sum represented by a penny rate	.....	£1,040
Area	.....	1,030 acres

## APPENDIX A TABLE 2

Birth Rate	21.6	Comparability Factor	1.12
Live Births	Total	M	F
	Legitimate	67	69
	Illegitimate	60	66
		7	3
Stillbirths	Total	1	2
	Legitimate	1	2
	Illegitimate	-	-
Deaths of Infants under 1 year	Total	1	2
	Legitimate	1	2
	Illegitimate	-	-
Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks	Total	1	2
	Legitimate	1	2
	Illegitimate	-	-
Deaths of Infants under 1 week	Total	1	1
	Legitimate	1	1
	Illegitimate	-	-



APPENDIX A TABLE 3

Death Rate 11.5

Comparability Factor 0.65

	Sex	Total all ages	Under 4 weeks	Under 1 year	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75+
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Incl, Late effects	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Infective & Parasitic Diseases	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Cancer of Stomach	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Cancer of Lung	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cancer of Breast	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Cancer of Other Sites	M	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	3
	F	8	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	2	2	2
Benign & Unspecified Neoplasms	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Mental Disorders	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other Diseases of Nervous System	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Hypertensive Disease	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Ischaemic Heart Disease	M	10	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	2	4	4
	F	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	6	6
Other Forms of Heart Disease	M	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
	F	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	6	6
Cerebrovascular Disease	M	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	5	8	8
	F	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	7	7
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Influenza	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Pneumonia	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1
	F	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7
Bronchitis & Emphysema	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Peptic Ulcer	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cirrhosis of Liver	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	Sex	Total all ages	Under 4 weeks	Under 1 year	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75+
Nephritis & Nephrosis	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Congenital Anomalies	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	F	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour etc.,	M	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Symptoms & Ill- Defined Conditions	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Suicide & Self- Inflicted Injuries	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	M	59	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	4	11	16	25
	F	66	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	7	19	35

#### APPENDIX B, TABLE 1

##### Chard Child Welfare Clinic

#### 1. No. of children attending 1968

Born in 1968

82

Born in 1967

68

Born in 1963/66

36

#### TOTAL

186

#### 2. No. of attendances in 1968

Born in 1968

350

Born in 1967

342

Born in 1963/66

87

#### TOTAL

779

#### 3. No. of sessions

24

#### 4. No. of medical consultations

278

#### 5. No. of doctor sessions

24

#### 6. Average No. of consultations per session

11+

# APPENDIX B TABLE 2

<u>Name of School</u>	<u>No. on Roll</u>	<u>No. inspected</u>	<u>Date of Medical Inspection</u>	<u>Children having milk</u>	<u>Children having dinner</u>	<u>Diphtheria/Tetanus Immunisation</u>	<u>Polio</u>	<u>Date of last dental inspection</u>
Chard Infants'	248	162	14/15/16/18 Nov.68	98.79%	91.93%	-	-	2.7.68.
Chard Junior	428	176	22/23/24/27 28/ May 68	79.44%	77.10%	65	-	Dec. 67.
Chard Secondary Modern	564	121	13/14/15/16 Feb. 68	31.91%	53.36%	-	-	Oct. 68

# APPENDIX C TABLE 1

## Infectious Diseases

Sonne Dysentery	11
Whooping Cough	1
Measles	26

## Analysis of Cases Notified

	Under 1 yr.	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65+	Age Unknow
Sonne Dysentery						1							
Whooping Cough							1						
Measles	3	3	3	4	5	8							

## Tuberculosis

Age Group	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
- 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 -15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 -25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 -35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 -45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 -55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 -65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65+	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-



# APPENDIX D TABLE 1

## Factories Acts, 1937 - 1959

	No. on Register	No. of Inspections	No. of written notices	No. of occupie. prosecu- ed
(1) Factories in which Section 1,2,3,4, and 6 enforced by Local Authorities	-	-	-	-
(11) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	57	65	9	-
(111) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworker's premises)	-	-	-	-
	57	65	9	-
Cases in which defects were found	.....	.....	.....	9
Cases in which defects were remedied	.....	.....	.....	9
No. of outworkers in August List required by Section 110	.....	.....	.....	16

# APPENDIX D TABLE 2

## Housing

### Action taken during year

1. No of houses included in Clearance Area for which Orders are still to be made	-
2. No. of houses in Clearance Areas which have been patched for temporary accommodation under Section 48 of the Housing Act, 1957	-
3. No. of houses closed or demolished under Section 42 of the Housing Act, 1957 (Clearance Areas)	-
4. Housing Act, 1957(Section 17 - Individual Unfits)	-
(1) (a) Houses demolished	-
(b) Houses closed.	4
(11) For other purposes (road improvements, etc.)	-
5. No. of temporary dwellings (huts, etc.) demolished	30

6. No. of houses declared unfit under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1957 (capable of repair) ..... -
7. No. of houses made fit during year ..... -
8. No. of unfit houses occupied under licence ..... -
9. Houses in multiple occupation (Housing Act, 1961) ..... -
10. Reconditioning of condemned houses - Exclusion from Clearance/Demolition Orders (Housing Act, 1961) ..... -
11. Substitution of Closing Order for Demolition Order (Housing Act, 1961) Action taken ..... -
12. Housing Act, 1964 Any action taken during year - 2 Improvement Areas declared ..... -
13. Rent Acts
  - (1) Certificates of Disrepair
    - (a) No. of applications received ..... -
    - (b) Certificates issued ..... -
  - (2) Certificates of Fair Rent
    - (a) Certificates issued(if known) ..... -

	Houses erected during year		Houses in course of erection		Gained from conversion of large houses or buildings into flats or dwellings	Lost from conversion of two or more houses into one
	For Slum Clearance	For other Purposes	For Slum Clearance	For other Purposes		
Local Authority	-	41	-	45	-	-
Private Enterprise	-	61	-	73	-	-

No. of post-war houses erected from  
1st. April, 1945 to 31st. December, 1968

By Local Authority

938

By Private Enterprise

493

Housing Programme (As requested by Ministry of Housing & Local Government Circular 21/65)

Programme Forecast;	1969	.....	51
	1970	.....	61
	1971	.....	60
	1972	.....	40

- |   |                |         |
|---|----------------|---------|
| (a) No. of temporary housing units occupied | (1) Prefabs    | ..... - |
| (b) No. of houses found overcrowded         | (2) Huts, etc. | ..... - |
|   |                | .....   |



### Houses required

(1) To replace houses scheduled for demolition	12
(2) To abate overcrowding	.....
(3) For other purposes	.....
	39
(4) Applications for Council houses at end of year	.....
(a) Urgent bona fide cases	12
(b) Applications for old people's dwellings	54
(c) Others	218
	.....
Total applications	284
	.....

No of Permanent Dwellings in District 31.12.67.	(a)	Gained from conversions	Total (a) + (b)	Less houses a) Demolished b) Closed c) Sold during 1968	No. of Permanent Dwellings in District as at 31.12.68.
	(a)	(b)			
		A B C		A B C	
L.A.	1,026	- 41 -	41	- - -	1,067
P.E.	1,552	- 61 -	61	20 - -	1,593
Totals	2,578	- 102 -	102	20 - -	2,660

### OLD PEOPLE'S DWELLINGS

Total number erected to 31.12.68

Number in course of erection

With County Council Aid	Without County Council Aid
96	-

With County Council Aid	Without County Council Aid
-	-

### Improvement Grants

(a) Discretionary No. of applications and houses dealt with by L.A. during year

(1)	(2)
Received	Approved
Applications	Applications
No. of Dwellings	No. of Dwellings
2	2

Note No. of applications approved in respect of owner/occupiers during year 1

Average cost per dwelling approved during year £400

Amount of grant payable by Local Authority £800

Any Observations

### (b) Standard

1. No. of applications	(a) received	16
	(b) approved	16
2. No. of houses where standard amenities have been provided		16
3. No. of applications approved in respect of owner/occupiers during year		10



## APPENDIX D, TABLE 3

Meat Inspection

	Cattle Excluding Cows			Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
	Cows	Cows	Calves		
No. Killed (if Known)	1,064	27,917	292	403	174
No. Inspected	1,064	27,917	292	403	174
<u>All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>					
Whole Carcasses condemned	-	66*	16 <sup>+</sup>	3 <sup>1</sup>	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	208	13,422	-	28	26
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis & Cysticerci	19.5%	48%	5.5%	7.6%	15
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	5	-	-	4
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	0.001%	-	-	2.3%
<u>Cysticercosis</u>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2	64	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	2	7	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Weight of meat condemned (in lbs.) for					
(a) Tuberculosis	-	60	-	-	-
(b) Cysticercosis	40	1,280	-	-	-
(c) Other	-	10,955	608	120	-
Total in (lbs.) condemned	40	12,295	608	120	-

\* Oedema (51) Moribund (2) Sarcoma (2) Multiple bruises (2) Emaciation (3)  
Acute Peritonitis (1) Septicaemia (5)

<sup>+</sup> Immaturity (11) Septicaemia (2) Oedema (3)

<sup>1</sup> Emaciation (2) Moribund (1)

N.B. There are no horses slaughtered in Chard





